THE QUESTION OF COAST DEFENCE-DESERTIONS -RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

Washington, Sov. 16 .- The annual report of the ecretary of We, which was submitted to the Presient yesterday, contains many interesting and in-tructive features. It begins by calling attention to the important legislation of the present Congress affecting the amy, which embraces provisions for lineal promotionand professional examinations therefor, acts for the preention of desertion, for the limitation provement of ourts-martial, and appropriations for nal machiery for the manufacture of large guns

and for the begining of a system of coast defence.

Fromotions blow the rank of a general officer are hereafter to be made lineally throughout each arm of the service, an the companion measure provides for a system of exminations for all officers of the Army below the rank of major and makes their right comotion conditional on them. There are exceptional ovisions for dicers who came in from the volunteer

Under the reasures affecting courts-martial, which give speedy ad satisfactory trials, the number of them has been reduced from 1,900 in 1880 to 1,782

Concerning coast defence the report says: "Our Concerning coast defence the report says: "Our long coast lin is peculiarly exposed to an attack from the sea. A modern land battery constitutes a permanent deence upon a battlefield, chosen in advance, whereno flanking is possible and where an enemy must force his way or abandon the attack. Modern invesions in the use of electricity, high explosives, and rifled mortars, have resulted strongly in favor of the comparative resisting strongth of land interfactions as against a payal force. When our fortifications as against a naval force. When our principal cies, our harbors and our navy yards are thus protected, then our coasts will be safe, and our and or increasing commerce will have safe ports of refuge, there they can be repaired, re-oaled and refitted. Under the Fortification act of last session positions for firty-eight mortars in three groups of sixeen each and for three of the new long range guns of mortars and one gun in Boston Harbor; and for one group o mortars and two guns in San Francisco As this is a matter in which makeshifts from year to year are bult expensive and destructive of the object to be at sind. I trust that a fixed policy may be adopted in the Incof a reasonable yearly appropriation for completion of the work on which the Nation is but just entering. With such a policy manufacturers could afely pit in the necessary plants and be able to fur

just enterior. With such a policy manufacturers could safely pitrin the necessary plants and be able to furnish materials at a cheaper rate. With an annual appropriation of eight to ten millions—only a little more than that of the present year—the construction and empirement of guns and mortars, works of torpedo detere for the whole coast, can be carried on, and in tet years our principal harbors and cities renared reasonably secure."

Secretay Proctor says that the work of turning out guns at latervilet Arsenal and the Bethielem Iron works harbeen satisfactory.

Much sudy has been given to the subject of desertions by he secretary, and as a result of recent legislation he says that the number of desertions from the Army for the twelve months ending September 30 was 2,08, as against 2,751 for the same period last year, a derease of 24 per cent. This Act has often been descloed in these columns. It provides that \$4 a month-shall be retained from the soldier's pay for the first year until the end of his enlistment, as a piedge of honorable service. Enlistments are to be made for five years, but after one year's service a soldier may purpasse his discharge, and at the end of three years' fatful service he may get a free discharge if he wishes it. Deservers may be arrested by civil officers. But, as the Secretary observes, "the pith of the whole question is to make the service worth seeking, aid then enough good men will seek it and be fluid to compete for a commission.

Secretary Protor also urges the advisability and necessity of the histore battallon formation for infantry. Every European Power has adopted it, and all of the leading general of our country, including Grant, Sherman and Seridan, have recommended it. He commends this abject to Congress, and also amounces that a bill has seen drawn up which will establish a limit for the referement of officers, which would give a fair chance for promotion for junior officers. Another interesting anouncement is that a thoroughly equipped expelition will be organized

GENERAL KELTON MAY RETIRE. Washingto, Nov. 16 (Special).—There is some talk at the War separtment that Adjutant-General Kelton may ask to b placed on the retired list. He has been at his home in this city for some mouths unable to call nervou prostration. He expected to return to duty in Oober, but his medical advisers do not yet consider his sufficiently recovered to resume work. The duties of the office have been trying and General Kelten's illess is said to be the result of a too close application to the important subject under discussion. The possile intention of General Kelton to retire naturally brings forward candidates for the office of Adjutat-General. There are at present only two officers who re regarded as applicants. General Channey McKeeve and General Robert Williams, of the Ad jutant-Gueral's Department. General McKeever is jutant-Gueral's Department, General acreever is at presed acting Adjutant-General. He is a Maryland man andentered the service in 1845 as a cadet at the Military Academy. After serving in the Artillery arm forthirteen years, he was appointed a captain in the Adhtant-General's Department in 1861. General William, who has been in the city, looking after his interess, is next in rank to General Kelton and is stationed at Chicago. He is a Virginia man, a grad sate of the Military Acasemy, which he entered

stations at Chicago. He is a virginia man, a grace of the Military Acasemy, which he entered in 1847. After graduation is was attached to the 1st. Dragons, and was appointed to the Adjutant-General's Department in 1861, the ame year as General Kelton and General McKeever. For a time during the war he was colonel of the 5th hassachusetts Cavalry Volunteers. General McKeevet's volunteer service was confined to a period of a lew months as a lieutenant colonel in the Adjutant-eneral's Department.

If the President, in which the appointing power resides, is governed by the record in volunteers of the candidates, neither Genral McKeever nor General Williams is likely to succed General Kelton. General Williams is likely to succed General Kelton. General William D. Whipple and teneral George D. Ruggles are both Colonels and Assistat Adjutant-Generals and both are now stationed at Jovernor's Island. General Whipple ranks next to General Williams, and is senior to General McKeever, ext to whom comes General Ruggles. Either of thee four officers may win the covered nomination shald General Kelton decide to go upon the retired ils. His service as Adjutant-General has been interrpted by his illness, but while deneral has been interrpted by his illness, but white deneral has been interrpted by his illness, but white senior adjutant-General Drum he made an excellent record, sufficiency meritorious to warrant his promotion. Such serve as he has been able to render since his appoinment would be a loss to the Army.

DEMOCRATS EXECT A SPECIAL SESSION. Washington, Nov. 1 (Special).—Nearly every Demo-erat of prominence ad influence who has been in Washington since the esult of the Congress elections Washington since theresult of the Congress elections became known seems; desire and expect that a spring session of the LHd éngress will be called; many of them go so far as toseclare that if necessary to bring that to pass the Imocratic minority in the List Congress will obstrit and prevent the passage of Congress will obstrate and prevent the passage of some of the great appropriations for the support of the Government. Ebbably a good deal of this sort of talk and most of ti threats of compelling a special session are design to intimidate the Republican majority and prevat either the enactment of a fair and just Apportionent law or the passage by the senate of the pendg Election bill. For example, Mr. springer said yesteay that he "thought that an extra session was quite pable, indeed certain, if the Republicans attempted topass the Election bill, as that effort would be steadfast resisted." Perhaps it might be as well for the Demonstic minority to remember and consider that it will within the power of the majority at the coming seion to provide by a single joint resolution for the recessary expenditures of the Government during theirst six months of the next fiscal year on the basist the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Suc provision, except that it was for shorter periods, we made by joint resolution in the first sessions of the MXth, Lth and List Congresses, and it necessary on scount of factions and partisan obstruction by thealthority next winter, like provisions could be made r the first six months of the next facal year. Th Democrats do not yet hold all the trump cards, as time they may discover. and just Apportionent law or the passage by the

RETIRING ATER THIRTY YEARS' SERVICE. Washington, ev. 16 (Special).—Lieutenant Colone D. C. Houston, of the Marine Corps, has applied for retirement afterhing years' service. He is at present on duty at Leane Island Navy Yard, where he is in command of on of the marine barracks. He entered the service in 1830, as a second lieutenant of the Marine Corps, at after several details in the South he was on duty s Brooklyn. In August, 1861, he was ed to a st lieutenancy. While attached to the West India Soulron in December, 1862, he was placed with fifteen arines on the Confederate steamer Vir-ginia, with ours to hold her. In January he got the ginia, with opers to hold her. In January he got the
wasel under sy with one marine at the wheel and another in chair He fired one boiler, ran the engine, and
took the vess out of the harbor and turned her over as
prize to if United States ship Wachusett, some fifteam miles oshore. Later he participated in the battle
of Mobile H, the capture of the Tennessee and destruction offort Morgan. His subsequent service has
seen at the rious marine barracks in the East. He was
tenant-coloi in 1881. His retirement will promote
lialor Jam Forney, who is on duty at Mare Island,
leal: Capit H. A. Bartlett. on duty at Annapolis;

Lieutenant Richard Wallach, on duty at New-York, and Lieutenant J. F. Moses, on duty in this city.

THE RETURN OF SPRINGER. HE BROUGHT A BIG BASKET OF POLITICAL

EGGE .

ALL OF THEM WARRANTED TO PRODUCE HEALTHY CHICKS-HE SAYS "BARKIS" CLEVELAND IS "WILLIN" AND SURE TO WIN-SPRINGER TO BE SPEAKER

-MORRISON'S VIEWS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 16 .- The exuberant Springer, of Illinois, has arrived in Washington with an uncom-monly big basket of political eggs, every one of which he vouches for as being perfectly fresh-as fresh, for example, as the rangamon prophet and statesman himself. From one of these eggs, upon which he had inscribed in his plainest, boldest hand the magic name of Cleveland, Springer warrants that his brand new of Cleveland, Springer warrants that political incubator will hatch a healthy chick which he has already named "President" and counted. He has also named "Speaker" and counted in advance a lusty and vociferous chick, which is to be hatched in the same manner from an egg labelled "Springer," in which he feels a poculiarly affectionate, not to say paternal, interest. Then he has a whole nest full of eggs bearing such names as Palmer, Vilas, Hill and Frank Jones, from each one of which he warrants the hatching of a United Script was the heat country. ing of a United States Senatorship, and he has counted them also. Springer wouldn't pay a copper to be insured that none of the eggs will turn out to be addled.

As for the Speakership, he said:
"I am in the fight to win. I have fourteen votes from my own State to begin with, and I can count on the Northwest. There will be 100 members from the States cast of the Ohio, and never yet has a Speake: been elected from a State west of the Wabash and th Mississippi. As these States are to be held in the Democratic column, it would be good politics to listen to their wishes. Of course, it is early yet to talk about pledges, but I have every reason to feel confident, especially as the South will be split up with two or

three candidates in the field." Several years ago, when a "tidal wave" gave the Democrats control of the House in the XLVIIIth Congress by a majority of seventy odd votes, Springer was, or believed himself to be, a cand date for Speaker. In the Democratic cancus he received four votes; it the LIId Congress, if his story should repeat itself, he might receive twice as many, the Democratic majority being twice as big as it was in 1883. But according to springer, he already has fourteen votes from his own State, and "can count on the Northwest." How ever, an event which happened at 2:47 o'clock a. m. of Friday, November 14, and which was followed by a rallroad journey from Columbus to New-York, with Grover Cleveland and Daniel Lamont as his sole travelling companions, may have resulted in a "deal" which justifies springer's confident tone. It appears that Grover Cleveland confided to Springer, in strict confidence of course, that he, that is to say, Mr. Cleveland, "would prefer to continue in private life," yet he coyly admitted, also in strictest confidence as a matter of course, that "if they want me I shall be willing to accept." What could be more natural after this admission from "Barkis" Cleveland than that Barkis" Springer should repay confidence with confidence, and say that he felt no strong or tender yearning for the delights of "private life" and that, in point of fact, he is consumed by an ambition to sit where Clay and Blaine once sat and where Reed now sits.

sooner had Springer arrived in Washington than he hastened to explain, not in strict confidence, the attitude and desires of "Barkis" Cleveland and himself. With his usual perspicacity, "Barkis" Springer also seized the opportunity to explain that while ex-Governor Palmer is anxious to be and certain to be elected United States Senator, he has no ambition to be a candidate either for President or Vice-Presiden Note how deftly and quickly Springer sought to prevent a belief from taking root which might prove to be an obstacle in his canvass for the Speakership. Springer said :

springer said:

"It is certain that General Palmer will come to the Senate. The Legislature is 101 Democrats, 100 Republicans and 3 members elected by the Farmers' stutual Benent Association, which is not a political party. Of these three members Dr. Moore is an old-line Democrat, who has made numerous pledges for Palmer and is certain to vote for him. Even if the other, two voted with the Republicans it would then the theorem of them. Mr. Cockerell, has always voted with the Democrats, and the other, Mr. Tanbernach, who was elected as an Independent, was a Republican until two years ago. Then he voted for Governor Palmer, and has since been friendly to that gentleman. The predilections of these independent members are, therefore, Democratic, in addition to which the Democrats, having control of the organization of the lower house, can offer inducements which the other side are powerless to make. Governor Palmer is not looking forward to either the Presidency

members are, therefore, Democratic, in addition to which the Democrats, having control of the organization of the lower house, can offer inducements which the other side are powerless to make. Governor Palmer is not looking forward to either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency. He is for Cleveland. He want to serve a term in the Senate, and that is all. He is now seventy-two years of age, but vigorous to such a degree that he is good for ten or fifteen years more of work. He was on the stump from the 4th of June until election day, making four speeches a week and did not seem tired when his campaign ended."

Mr. Springer has decided that no apportionment bill shall pass the House at the coming session unless it meets the approval of the Democrats, all of whom, he is good enough to say, will vote for a bill to retain the present number of Representatives in Congress, 332. The bill offered by Chairman Dunnell of the Census Committee, before which it is now pending, fixes the total number at 354.

It is real pleasant to have a man in Washington who knows as much about the future as Springer does. There is one Illinois Democrat here, however, who is an older, if not an abler, politician and prophet than even Springer. His name is Morrison. Despite the fact that he was appointed to the incrative office of Interstate Commerce Commissioner by Mr. Cleveland, Colonel Morrison is not a "Cleveland man." He had fairly won a National reputation as a "tariff smasher" long years before the Buffalo statesman had begun to study or think about questions of National policy at all, and it is hardly a secret that he regarded, and still regards, him as a mere political accident. Colonel Morrison is not as "Cleveland man." He had fairly won a National reputation as a "tariff smasher" long years before the Buffalo statesman had begun to study or think about questions of National policy at all, and it is hardly a secret that he regarded, and still regards, him as a mere political accident. Colonel Morrison is not high spirits over th

A CHURCH FOR UNITED CONGREGATIONS.

RESULT OF THE CONTEST OVER THE CONSOLIDA

TION OF TWO PARISHES. The long legal controversy which followed the con

solidation of the Church of the Holy Nativity in Sixth st, with the Church of the Holy Innocents in Harlem was brought to an end by a decision of Judge Beach, of the Supreme Court, last week. The Rev. Edward Kenney, rector of the consolidated churches and formerly rector of the Church of the Nativity, and his parishioners are delighted over the victory which Hoffparishioners are delighted over the victory which Hoffman Miller, their attorney, has won for them. The results of the victory will be apparent soon. Plans have been drawn already for a new church, which will be an ornament to Harlem. The building will be creeted as soon as possible.

The agreement of consolidation between the Church of the Nativity and the Church of the Holy Innocents was made in March, 1889. According to its terms, a new church was to be built in Harlem for the ioint use of the congregations. The down-

lem for the joint use of the congregations. The down-town congregation, according to Mr. Miller, contrib-uted about \$60,000 to the union fund, while the uptown congregation contributed an equity fund of about 83,200. After the consolidatior, however, the former vestrymen of the Harlem parish opposed the proposed vestrymen of the Harlem parish opposed the proposed erection of a new church, and remained absent from the vestry meetings. A mandamus was secured, compelling their attendance at the meetings. They were pelling their attendance at the meeting. The pelling their attendance at the meeting and with ex-Judge William H. Arnoux as their attorney, endeavored to procure an injunction restraining the present vestrymen, taking who were elected last April, from taking any action in regard to the church property. The Court denied the motion. The plaintiffs the brought an action to test the election of the vestrymer, who were declared chosen last April. In their complaint they declared that the April election was illegal, and that the old vestry of the uptown church was alone empowered to act upon church matters. They also tried to enjoin the demolition of the old church of the Holy Innocents. The action was tried last Monday and on Tuesday before adge leach. The Judge, as already mentioned, decided in favor of the defendants. elected last April, from

# WHAT KILDED THIS MAN?

Martin Pellisky has been locked up in the Town Hall Martin Pellisky has been locked up in the Town Hall at Jamelca, L. I., on suspicion of having caused the death of a man named Werner, who was found shot at a piace called Queens, near Jamalca. It was at first supposed that the man was accidentally shot while on a gunning expedition. An investigation made by Coroner Everett and Constable Ashmead revealed evicace which resulted in Pellisky's arrest. He was atth werner at the time the latter was shot. He says that the shooting was accidental, but his suspicious actions have led the authorities to believe that Werner did not meet death by accident. The case will be thoroughly investigated by Coroner Everett.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

MORAL INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. ATTITUDE OF THE BAPTIST PASTORS OF NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your issue of November 10 is an article en-titled "Moral Instruction in Public Schools." That article puts in a false attitude the Baptist pastors of the entire State of New-York. I beg a brief space to

A part of the first sentence of that article is, "The New-York Synod of the Presbyterian Church has in-vited representatives of all the Protestant dell'mina-tions in this State to a conference upon the subject of moral instruction in public schools," etc. It is then stated that twenty-three ecclesiastical bodies have appointed delegates to such conference. This sentence ollows: "The Baptist Pastors' State Conference unanimously adopted the resolution of an able committee, declining the invitation of the Presbyterian Synod, with warm expressions of regard for the Presbyterians, but decided opposition to the views advocated by both the New-York Synod and the General Assembly."

The "Conference of the Baptist Pastors of the State of New-York" has not been invited, and therefore it has not declined, to appoint representatives "to a conference upon the subject of moral instruction in public schools." At its late session in Lockport, on October 28, it did receive, and it unanimously declined, an invitation to appoint representatives to a confer-ence upon the subject of religious instruction in the public schools. Together with a written invitation to such confer

ence, presented by a delegation from the Synod, there was laid before the Baptist Pastors' Conference, by said delegation, a printed pamphlet with the following of the Committee on Religion and Public Education, presented to the Synod of New-York of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at it meeting in Auburn, 1887, and in Poughkeepsie, 1889. The matter here presented, "Religion and Public Education," was that which was laid before the Baptist pastors, and which alone they were called to consider. The question was not concerning morals, but religion. On the first page of the official document above-named are set forth "those fundamental re-ligious truths" which the committee (and, by the adoption of their report, the Synod and the General Assembly) desire to have taught in the public schools. Th question submitted to the Baptist pastors was whether they would join in a conference to consider, and, by implication, to encourage and promote, the teaching of religion in the public schools. The Baptists be-lieve, and always have believed, in the teaching of morals everywhere. But the Baptists do not believe and never did believe, that religion should be taught by requirement of law anywhere, either in church or school. Their answer to an invitation to appoint rep-

resentatives to a conference on "Religion and Publi Education" is given in the following resolutions: Resolved, That as American citizens we unanimously and heartly indorse and uphold the free public school sys em as, next to our Christian religion, the greatest bul-

tem as, next to our Christian religion, the greatest our wark of our liberties. Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Synod of New-York of the Presbyterian Church for their courtesy in presenting us with their report on Religion and Public Education, and asking our co-operation in the securing the object recommended therein, and that we take this opportunity of expressing our hearty Christian affection

in their attempt to secure religious instruction in the pub-lic schools, and this for the following reasons:

1. We believe that it is a managest injustice to tax

those who do not believe in religion for the maintenance of schools in which are taught religious principles which they do not wish their children to learn; and, further, that the inauguration of such a system of religious teaching in our public schools forms a valid argument for the di-vision of the school funds with those who might not relish vision of the school runs with tensulity in State support such teaching, thus resulting eventually in State support of schools in which the creed of Agnosticism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Judaism or Romanism might be taught. 2. We believe that the State ought not to teach re-

2. We believe that the State ought not to teach religion, because this would mean, in our age, religious instruction by unregenerate persons, who do not know what true religion is, and whose instruction would in a large decree be marked by hypecrisy, formalism, irreverence and error. We do not with such persons to instruct our children religiously. The State should teach only that on which all are agreed, and should not invade matters of constitutions. which all are agreed, and should not invode matters of con-science or religious epinion. If the State may teach re-ligion in schools the State may teach religion in churches of her own establishment. It is only on this broad ground that we can oppose those who would subtly in-til Romanism or the creed of Agnosticism into our public instruction. 3. We thus realism the grand old Baptist doctrinos of soul liberty for all men, as well as ourseves, and of the non-interference of the State with the Church in her pe-culiar function of teaching religion.

A. C. OSBORN, Albion. F. L. ANDERSON, Rochester. A. P. BRIGHAM, Utics. W. R. BALDWIN, Friendship

R. G. SEYMOUR, Auburn. The above resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote in a very large and truly representa-tive assembly of the Baptist pastors of the State of New-York.

Albion, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1890.

### FOR BETTER ROADS. A SCHEME OF NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Recent discussion of ways and means for the improvement of country roads has resulted in some local legislation of value, notably in the new County Road law of this State, and a wider agitation of the subject might develop a practicable National scheme of road improvement. It would be easy to show that in this country the burden of bad roads in the heaviest tax imposed, and in many districts heavier than all others combined, and that no higher been could be asked of the Government than to bring our highways promptly up to the European standard of perfection, if it could be done without hardship to individuals or

localities. The new law of this State empowers the County Supervisors to assume control of any road in the county, decide upon a plan of improvement, employ an engineer, issue 6 per cent county bonds running twenty-five years, and to tax the county for interest and principal of the bonds and for the annual repairs

of such road.

This is using the lowest form of public credit, with a corresponding high rate of interest and repayment by one generation, and would be onerous if it were just, but it is unjust to that part of the county not benefited, and to the generation taxed for a permanent

It is not even likely to secure the most skilful methods and economical appliances for the work. In a wider scheme, considerations of economy, efficiency and equity would seem to require:

1. National financing, to secure the lowest rate of

interest, uniform in all the States, and the longest term of repayment. State control of disbursement under some form

State control of disbursement under some form of National supervision; a permanent organization of 3. Local option for each local application of the scheme.

4. Equitable distribution of the interest charge be tween the Nation, State and district, and a local ad-justment in the latter according to benefits directly conferred. For example, the Nation borrowing the conferred. For example, the Nation borrowing the money at 21-2 per cent might loan it to the State at 2, the State assess one-half of this upon the township applying for improvement and the township applying for improvement and the township apportion its share chiefly upon the land actually benefited.

Not taking into account repayment of the principal, which could be indefinitely postponed, this would reduce the local burden to one-tenth that imposed by the New-York law: and the more intelligent communities would be prompt to avail themselves of the use of public money on such easy terms, more especially since, being paid out for local labor, much of it would remain as an addition to local capital; the State's share would be more than repaid in the enhancement of taxable values, and the Nation's in general prosperity.

ment of taxable values, and the prosperity.

Doubtless many difficulties in questions of detail would arise, and there may be constitutional objections to the plan outlined, but if it directs the attention of some of your thinking readers to the subject, it may result in bringing forward a better one to accomplish the same end.

Union League Club, New-York, Nov. 10, 1890.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF JEAMES.

Sir: "Yale," of Hot Springs, did not read his "Critic" coolly, or he would not have so misunderstood its review of the Hon. Chef's McAllisterical stale hash. I confess I felt my ewn dander rising as I ran through its shockingly respectful compilments to the Imperial American Snobbe until I came to its tail—the very sen-American Snobbe until I came to its tail—the very sentence quoted by "Yale"—wherein is deftly concealed the most consolatory sting one could have prayed for in the premises. Has "Yale" forgotten his Thackeray's "Snob Papers"! Done to the life, too, for the authority was a bit of an authority on the subject himself, mind you. "He who meanly admires mean things is a snob" is his italicised definition. Now, for the life of me I cannot admire this McAllister's Magnum Opus, but I think I should just love a real book by a real swell.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1890.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR A UNION GRADUATE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Bir: The historical importance of the little 4 North Pownal, Vt., as being the building

two Presidents of the United States have taught school, two Presidents of the United States have taught school, is correctly stated by your correspondent, G. W. Reynolds, in The Tribune of this morning, but he is in error in his statement that the teaching was done while Garfield and Arthur were students at Williams College. Arthur was never a student at Williams. He was graduated in 1848 at Union College, where his father, the Rev. William Arthur, had taken a master's degree. It was in 1851, three years after his graduation, in one of the intervals of his legal studies, that Arthur was principal of the academy at North Pownal, Three years later, in 1854, Garfield, then a sophomore at Williams, taught permanship in the same school during his winter vacation.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1860.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

WHAT THE REPORT AT THE ANNUAL MEET ING WILL SHOW.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS-A BALANCE IN SPITE OF HEAVY EX-PENDITURES

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Baltimore, Nov. 16.—This has been an important year in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad affairs, and the report to be presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting to-morrow will not only show a greatly improved financial condition, but will tell a story of imortant changes and improvements. President Charles. Mayer was only elected to the executive last Deember, and the road during the first year of his man agement has been very successful. Another year of such prosperity and dividends will be renewed. In his report President Mayer will explain the improvements made during the year and those contemplated. Among hese was the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, which was formerly the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and by which the Baltimore and Ohio was secured for a large amount of money and material spent on the Cin managed that the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern i now doing a good business and earning a good deal nore money than its fixed charges. The purchase of controlling interest in the Valley road of Ohio, with it terminals, docks and elevators at Cleveland, on the lake, was accomplished by using funds on hand and without making a loan. This gave an additional marset for the large quantities of coal and coke shipped over the Baltimore and Ohio, and supplied more freigh in the way of manufactures from that city, as well as supplied a port for the receipt of Western grain and considerable passenger traffic. Control over the Upper Monongahela River Railroad was obtained by a ninety-nine-year lease and the indorsement of that com pany's first mortgage bonds at 5 per cent, amounting

One of the best moves of the Baltimore and Ohio was when it made a lease of all the Cumden lines in West Virginia for 999 years under the name of the West Virginia and Pittsburg road, and had bough over 134,000 acres of timber, coal and mineral ands in Pocahontas, Webster and Nicholas countie in West Virginia. The railroad is fast being com-pleted to the junction of the Gauley and Cherry rivers, and with branches will amount to about 250 miles of track. For this the Baltimore and Ohio indorsed \$400,000 of the West Virginia and Pitisburg Railroad first morigage gold fives, running 100 years. Many of these lines were single track, narrow-gauge roads, running through a fertile agricultural country, while along them are valuable timber lands and mineral deposits. Three million dollars of these bonds were placed in New-York and Europe at 102, and sub scribed for three times over on the first day. The remaining \$1,000,000 bonds were retained in the Baltimore and Ohio treasury, to be used from time t

The freight and passenger traffic contract the Ballmore and Ohlo, Reading and Jersey Central Railroads between Washington and New-York, which was so long latent, was put into effect by the present administration and has been useful to the three lines. So far the Baltimore and Ohio has made little use of its terminals on Staten Onto has made little use of its terminats on States island, but that valuable property has done an im-mense local business. Some plers and warehouses are being erected there. A new road, the Chicago and Akron, running seventy-three miles from Akron, Ohio. to Chicago Junction, will be completed during the winter. It will give the Baltimore and Ohio a short line of its own toward Chicago from Cleveland and Pittsburg. It cost little to build, as most of the rights of way were given and the grades are moderate. On September 1 \$2,500,000 6 per cent bonds of the Central Ohio Raiiroad were redeemed and 4 1-2 per cents were substituted for them. The Cincinnati and Columbus Midland was obtained through the Central Ohio becoming the lessee and owner of all the stock. This line runs from Columbus to Midland City. The Oakland and Confluence Railroad has been built twenty

This line runs from Columbus to Midland City. The Oakland and Confluence Railroad has been built twenty miles from Confluence, Pennf., up the Youghlogheny River. The Baltimore and onto is the permanent iessee and owner of a majority of the stock.

A big oil region is being developed on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio at Mannington, W. Va., and a pipe line is being built to connect with pipes for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York. North Baltimore, on the Chicago Division, and Washington, Penn., are also oil regions that have built up the country much and have greatly increased freight and passenger business. Work is going along at the big freight yard drilling ground at Brunswick, on the main line of the paitimore and Ohio, between Point of Rocks and diarper's Ferry. This will be a convenient general freight station for the separation of freight and making up of trains intended for different branches of the system. It appears to have become the policy of the company to place all of its repair and construction stations along the main line within the State of Maryland. Three divisions of the road will be joined at Cumberland, which has lent to the Baltimore and Ohio Company \$150,000 in consideration of these and other changes.

The most important transaction of the year was the indorsement of \$3,000,000 loo year 5 per cent gold bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad and the guaranteeing to the Belt road by having full ownership in the stock of a construction company which has he contract to build the line. The work is now being pushed on the Belt road, and contractors have engaged to finish it in eighteen months. Besides giving the Paltimore and Ohio an all-rail connections—Ill also be made with other lines entering the city of Baltimore, and money saved by not having to bre 's trains in crossing the river. Direct rail connections—Ill also be made with other lines entering the city of Baltimore, and money saved by not having the city of Baltimore, and money saved by not having the city of Baltimore, and some o

TOO MUCH TONNAGE, TOO LITTLE EARNINGS St. Paul, Nov. 16 (Special).-Northwestern capitalists interested in railroad enterprises have been aroused to the necessity of some action on their part looking to the protection of the securities held by them. The existing demoralizing condition of traffic affairs generally is what has brought this about. To these capitalists it appears as if the principle of the present seventher. than the revenue. They cannot understand why it is that the earnings of the several roads in question have not increased in proportion to the tonnage. They know the increase in tonnage has been great, for the published reports of the companies show this, and they published reports of the companies show this, and they also know the tonnage would be still further increased had the companies sufficient rolling stock to meet the demands for the same. Every one knows that the so-called granger roads, in which category are placed the St. Paul-Chicago lines, have had their rolling stock taxed to the utmost, and it is safe to say no road has been able to carry more than 75 per cent of the business offered. It is the absolute knowledge of the state of affairs that makes the security-holders wonder why the increase in revenue from traffic has not kept pace with the increase in the tonnage. They are now generally resolved to see that some heroic measures are taken, which will put an end to the rate-cutting.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL RATES. St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16 (Special).—The advance it freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul and St. Louis

Profit Chicago:
1. 2 3. 4. 5. A. B. C. D.
1. New rate.00 50 40 25 18 25 18 15 13
1. Old rate..50 40 30 10 15 20 15 12 11 From St. Louis New rate 68 522 42 82 10 26 19 16 18 12 10 01 rate 52 42 31 21 16 21 16 13 11 10 10 cago are:

A NEW ROAD OPENED IN COLORADO.

Denver, Nov. 16 (Special). - A broad-gauge liarough the heart of this State was opened yesterday. in consequence it was a notable day in the history of Colorado railroading. The effect will be to bring a large amount of transcontinental business through Colorado, which formerly went by routes north and south of the State. It will also help the passenger business of the Colorado roads and will stimulate the growth of the Western part of the State. Transconti-

braces, in the valleys of the Eagle, the Roaring Fork and the Grand rivers for about half the length of the latter, one of the richest sections of the Union in mineral wealth. The Denver and Rio Grande having broad gauge through its entire system will now be able to compete with both the Atchison, Fopeka and Santa Fe and Union Pacific for through coast traffic in connection with the Southern Pacific.

## GLANCES HERE AND THERE.

There is one class of New-York's many-sided popion which does not find fault with subway excava tions and the inconvenience caused by the wholesale ripping up of streets. The writer watched severa representatives of this not over-wholesome class the other night. It was very late. A cold rain was falling and up from the East River and the Bay came a leafening wind which sought one's bones and numbed them. In Printing House Square men were at work on the subways and several fires sputtered in the wet and threw out a little heat around the great kettles over them. Around these was a cordon kettles over them. Around these was a cordon of shivering wretches from whose rags the rain drops fell in a melancholy way. The poor devils crowded up as closely as the workmen would allow them to come. In all their misery there was a temporary look of conient of their debauched and ruined faces. They turned their sides, thrust their feet far forward in a vain effort to dry them, and siretched their dirty hands, red and swollen with the wet and cold toward the feeble warmth. Those fires were to them a godsend, for while their men were hurrying to get home to warm beds, they found more warmth there than they could hope to reach in my place outside of a police station.

The youngster who stops you in the str you for pennies "to buy some papers and get a start" is the most deliciously impertinent young rascal that a haggard, wechegone look that made one feel like a brute. But when two pennies, all the available change at hand, were handed to him, he carled his lip in scorn, thrust his hand into his pocket and insolently held be-fore the sympathizer's face a fistful of change.

It is difficult to convince many aspiring young writers-first, that every man in the world is not born with a literary genius; secondly, that, however good their work may seem to them and however good it really may be, it is absolutely worthless to a publisher who has no use for it, for one or more of a plansage who has no use for it, for one or more of a thousand good reasons; and, thirdly, and this with emphasis, that the editor or the publisher is not determined to strangle young genius wherever he sees it. The name of the contributor who knows that the editor has a personal prejudice against him is legion.

A courteous man who was in an elevated car fell into an amusing blander recently. He was dozing in his seat and, apprently, was enjoying a comfortable map. Just as the train ran into the City Hall sta-tion, at the end of the line, he opened his eyes and seeing a woman standing before him, jumped to his feet in a guilty manner, and, with a gesture of apology. offered his scat to her. She was so surprised by the action that she could not repress a smile, try as she would, and the polite man, taking in the situation at a glance, hurried toward the door with flaming cheeks.

### NAVAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS IN DANGER.

A fire broke out in the boiler house of the United States Naval Hospital, in Flushing-ave., about 10:20 o'clock last night. The building was a one-story brick house, 30x100 feet, situated about 100 feet in the rear of the hospital. The roof was burned away, but the fire was got under control by the local fire appliances before the arrival of the fire department. There was considerable excitement among the patients, but a squad of marines from the Navy Yagd were sent up to give confidence to the patients and care for them, and no trouble occurred. The loss is estimated at about \$1,000. No cause for the fire is

VALIDITY OF PART OF SAXTON BILL DOUBTED. Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 16 (Special).—Some of the highest legal authorities of the State hold that the recent law requiring candidates voted for at public elections to file an itemized statement showing in detail the moneys contributed or expended by them is detail the moneys contributed or expenses of them a violation of Article 12 of the Constitution of New-York State, which says that members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall take an oath to support the Constitution, and that "no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust."

## A WEDDING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Nov. 14 (Special).-There was a San Francisco, Nov. 14 (Special),—Fiere was a brilliant wedding here last night when Miss Alico Boalt and Hugh Tevis, son of the millionaire landowner and capitalist, Lloyd Tevis, were married in Grace Church, the chancel of which was one mass of chrysanthemums and roses. Miss Butler, of Philadelphia, and Miss Chabot, of Oakland, Cal., were the bridesmaids. They were daintily attired in gowns of pink and white-striped silk made with demi-trains, and they each carried a bouquet of delicate pink orchids. The bride were a gown of frost-white satin, simply made, with a long train and close sleeves. Her veil was of tulle edged with duchess lace, and she carried after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. The bride is a daughter of ex-Judge Boalt. She received many handsome presents, the most costly ones being from Lady Hesketh and Mrs. Fred Sharon, both of whom came from New-York to attend the wedding.

Boston, Nov. 16,-The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Church in this city was read to the church to-day by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, of New-York, who occupied the pulpit. Dr. Gregg has accepted a call to the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to succeed the Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

### LADIES IN THE NURSERY. From The London Queen.

From The London Queen.

In former times any lady who was compelled to carn her own living seems to have had little alternative save to go out as a governess or companion. Things are very different in these days. The number of ladies who work has largely increased, but the demand for female labor has increased, too, and many paths are open to them of which one used never to hear. They work as milliners and dressmakers, as typewriters and telegraph clerks, above and beyond their old employment of governessing. Yet, in spite of art schools, high schools and colleges of music, there are many girls who, although fairly well educated themselves, are unfitted for educating others. There are many educated in pleasant, home-like schools, moderately well read, and moderately accomplished. If one of these girls finds herself left to gain her own living, to what is she to turn?

There is a way open, and I have often wondered why it has not been more adopted by ladies in unfortunate circumstances. Why should they not make their homes in the nursery? Much has been said about lady nurses in hospitals. Why should not laddes be the nurses of children? Not lady-helps, merely, but regular nurses, washing and dressing the children, taking them out, mending their cothes, having complete charge of them, in fact, as an ordinary nurse has. It is a work which many of these moderately educated hales might undertake to advantage. Besides being a means of finding work for those who need it, there is another reason why laddes should adopt this form of occupation. There is no doubt that the majority of the household servants of the present day come from a much lower class than they used for merly. The old and valued servants of our mother daughters to service, but look higher for them song as the coaks the food properly, and is clean and henest, one will not wish to durartel with her half the song as the coaks the food properly, and is clean and henest, one will not wish to durarte with her mainers of the cook may be completed with should h

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS. 

Steamer Albany (Br), Porter, Japan and China ports via Maita Oct 28, with mide to Carter, Hawley & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7,20 pm.

Steamer Port Philip (Br), Gray. Japan and China ports via Gibraliar Nov 2, with mides and 1 passenger to Carter, Hawley & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7,30 km, Steamer Belliegham (Br), Watt, Mediterranean ports via Steamer Belliegham (Br), Watt, Mediterranean ports via Gibraliar Oct 31, with mides to Hirsel, Fediman & Covescel, to John C Seager, Arrived at the Bar at 2 pm.

Steamer Athos (Br), Low, Jacmel, via Aux Cayes and Kingston, with mides at 4 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7,00 pm.

Steamer Hoonoxe, Hujshera, Newport News and Norfolk, with mides and passengers to Old Dominion Sa Co.

Steamer Wyanoke, Boaz, Riomachd, City Foint and Morfolk with mides and passengers to Old Dominion Sa Co.

Reep Up that Rasping Cough, at the peril of break-ing down your Lungs and Threat, rather let the at-flicted immediately resort at once to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which cures all Goughs and Colds, and ameliorates all Lung Complications and Threat-alls,

Liberal discounts, Athletic and Pootball clubs, Safety bleycles, exercising machines, lustructive catalogue free. S., D. & G., 302 Broadway.

Pend's Extract quickly heals cuts, lurns, old

MANDELBAUM—JACOBS—In Brooklyn, by Rev. Raphaed Benjamin, M. A., on November 18, 1800, Jacob Mandel-baum, esq., to Miss Minnte Jacobs. VON BERNUTH—VON BERNUTH—On Wednesday, No-vember 12, at All Souls' Church, 20th-as, and 4th-ave, by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Else, daughter of Carl von Bernuth, to August Georg von Bernuth, both of Staten Island.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

BEACH—November 14, 1890, at the house of her sentinger J. Brach, Pelham Manor, Sarah Pierce Brace, widow of Z. Lindsley Brach.
Foneral at Catchin Tuesday at 2 p. m.
BGGARDUS—Enter d into rest at Montrose, N. Y. as andnight, November 15, Oliva B. Settie, wite of Roy.
F. M. Rogerdus.
Services at Montrose parsonage Monday, 4:30 p. m.
Interment on Tuesday at Pine Plains, N. Y.

Interment on Tuesday at Pine Phins, N. Y.
BOWRON-On 7th day, 11th month, 15th, at North Castle,
Watson A. Bowron, of New-York City, of neuralgla of
the heart, in the 61st year of his age.
Notice of funeral hercafter.
BROWN-At Pungoteague, Va., on Friday, November 14,
1890, suddenly, Louise M., eldest child of Dr. Louis B.
and Mary E. Brown, of Elizabeth, N. J.
Announcement of funeral hereafter.

BRUNDAGE—In Brooklyn, on Standay morning, the 16th inst. Elizabeth K. Brundage, widow of the lat. Nichelast L. Brundage.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

Inst. Ellindage.

Notice of funeral hereaftr.

L. Brundage.

Notice of funeral hereaftr.

CLARK.—At the residence of her son, Rev. Edward L.

CLARK. D. D., No. 20 West 120th st., New-York. November 15, 1899, Mrs. Susan Lord Clark, in the 75th year

of her age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Puritans, 130th-st.,

near 5th-ave., Tuesday, November 18, at 8 p. m.

Kindy omit flowers.

Interment at Forest Hills, Mass.

CLOYD—Entered into rest, November 16, 1800, at her

late r sidence, Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y., Thalia

A. Rickey, beloved wile of James C. Cloyd, eag.

Funital services from Methodist Episcopal Caurch, SeaCliff, L. I. Tuesday, the "thinks, at 1:30 p. m.

Car lages will meet train at 6ther Head leaving Long Island

City at 11 f. m.

Albany and New-Haven papers pleass copy.

FARGO—At her residence in Boston, Mass., on Friday,

November 14, 1850, Ada T. Fargo, wite of Geo. Lea
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy

Trinity, Clinton-st., corner Montague, Brooklyn, on

Tuesday, November 18, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FAYERWEATHER—On Saturday, November 15, 2t hig
residence, No. 11 East 57th-sb., Daniel B. Fayer aculter,

in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend tha

funeral at his late residence, on Weducoday morning.

November 19, at 10 o'clock.

Please omit Rowers.

Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:30 a. m.

FLANNERY—At his late residence, 2,120 5th-ave., Joseph

Flannery, aged 47.

Mass will be celebrated at All Saints Church, comer 120th
st, and Madjson-ave., Monday, November 17, at 9 a. m.

Interment at Philadelphia.

GARDNER—At Saratoga, N. N., on Sunday, November

15, Edward Gardner, of Bayonne, N. J.

GARDNER-At Saratoga, N. Y., on Sunday, November 15, Edward Gardner, of Bayonne, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOVSRADT—At Hudson, N. Y., November 15, Jacob We.
Hoysradt, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.
LINCOLN—On November 14, 1830, at her residence, 89
St. Mark's—ave., Brooklyn, Harrest A. Lincoln, wife of
Jonas A. Lincoln.
Funeral on Tuesday, 18th, at 2 o'clock.

\*\*VCOLN do November 15, 1830, at her residence, 69

Funeral on Tuesday, 18th, at 2 o'clock.

LINCOLN-On November 15, 1830, at her residence, 82
St. Mark's-ave. Brooklyn, Cora J. Lincoln, only daughter of Jonas A. and Harriet A. Lincoln, only daughter of Jonas A. and Harriet A. Lincoln.

Funeral on Tuesday, 18th, at 2 o'clock.

MUNSELL-At Clifton Springs, N. Y., 13th inst., Mary C., wife of Harvey M. Munsell, of New-York City.

Funeral services at her jate residence, 6 West 84th-st., 11
a. m., Monday, 17th inst.

Relatives and friends invited.

Relatives and friends invited.

PORTER-Suddenly, Friday, November 14, at his residence, Montciatr, N. J., Thomas Porter.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, November 17, at his late residence, 154 Union-st, on arrival of the 2:10 train (D., L. and W. R. R.) from foot of Barchay and Christopher sts.

THOM—Saturday, November 15, 1800, at his daughter's residence, 218 West 4th-st, James Thom, native of Glassgow, aged 80 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WELLEZ-ON Sunday, November 16, Abbie A. Wellez-

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WELLEZ-On Sunday, November 16, Ablie A. Wellez, sister of the late William B. and George W. Wellez, sister of the late William B. and George W. Wellez, sister of the late residence, 196 Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 18th last, at 2 p. m. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station (24th Ward), Hariem Railroad
Office, No. 20 E. 23d-st.

# Special Notices.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms

240 FIFTH-AVE. Mr. C. F. WETMORE has the honor to announce that he has been instructed by a well-known importing house TO SELL BY AUCTION TO SELL BY AUCTION NOVEMBER 20TH AND 21ST, A 2:30 °ClCk, A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION

ANTIQUE
ORIENTAL PORCELAINS
LACQUERS AND BRONZES,

LACQUERS AND BRONZES,
Including many rare specimens.
EXHIBITION MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 8 to 10 p. m.
CALLOGUES ON APPLICATION,
Mr. WM. B. NORMAN will conduct the sale.

A.— Pando—Highest Class "Bruf Sherry"; Now the favorite. Can be had at all first-class hotels and restaurants. Sold by all dealers.

Caswell, Massey & Co., DRUGGISTS,
cor. 5th-ave. and 47th-st.—cor. Broadway and 25th-st.
are constantly receiving additions to
their splendid stock of TOILET ARTICLES,

specially made for their trade in London and Paris, of the The finefant finish and best materials.

The finefant Pine Needle Oil, Extract spirit and Soap, extensively used at Sharon Springs, N. Y., are unrivailed for Catarrhal, Bronchial, Rueumatic and Skin Diseases. Park & Tifors, Agents.

Postenice Notice.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Latters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being mercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending November 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY—At 3 p. m. for Beltze, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, per a. s. Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUEBDAY—At 1 p. m. for Jamsica and Greytown, per a. s. Aguan (letters for Bellise and Guatemala must be directed "per Aguan"); at 1 p. m. for La Plata countries directly of the direct of the first of the

8.50 p. m. for Newloundland.

at 8.30 p. m. for St. Pierre Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

B. Callao, from Newport News; at 9:30 a. m. for Norway direct.

B. Callao, from Newport News; at 9:30 a. m. for Norway direct.

B. Norge 1: a. Norge (letters must be directed "per steamer steamer steamer).

B. Callao, from Newport News; at 9:30 a. m., for Norge"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary II:30 a. m.) for Norge"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary II:30 a. m.) for Prance, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey at 10:30 a. m. (supplementary II:30 p. m.) for Europe, per at 10:30 a. m. (supplementary II:30 p. m.) for Europe, per at 10:30 a. m. (supplementary II:30 a. m.) "per Umbris"); at 11 a. m. supplementary II:30 a. m.) "per Umbris"); at 11 a. m. supplementary II:30 a. m.) "per Umbris"); at 11 a. m. supplementary II:30 a. m.) "per Umbris"); at 11 a. m. supplementary II:30 a. m.) "per Umbris" and Samace, also J.came! ". I Aux "310s, for Fortune island and Samace, also J.came! ". I Aux "310s, for Fortune island and Samace, also J.came! ". I Aux "310s, for Fortune island and Samace, also J.came! ". I Aux "310s, for Fortune island and Samace, also J.came! ". I Aux "310s, for Fortune island and Samace, also J.came! ". I Aux "310s, for Fortune island and Samace, also J.came! ". I Aux "310s, for Fortune island and Samace, also J.came! ". I Aux "310s, for Fortune island and J.came is J.came island and J.came island a

er: at 3 p. m. for Biuencius, aper or oricans.

Oricans.

UNDAY—At 3 p. m. for Costa Rica, via Limon, pos Foxhall, from New-Oricans.

Fish for China and Japan, per n. a. City of Rio Janeiro salis for China and Japan, per n. a. City of Rio Janeiro Sian Francisco), close here November 19, at 6:30 p. m. Francisco), close here November 24, ab 6:30 p. m. for the Hawaitan Islands, per s. 5. Australa (from Francisco), close here November 29, at 6:30 p. m. Francisco), close here November 29, at 6:30 p. m. Francisco), close here November 29, at 6:30 p. m.

at 3:00 a. m. due of closing of Trans-Pacific mells is arThe schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mells is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland
transit to dan Prancisco on Malls from the Past arriving on
time at San Francisco on the day of saling of steamers are
dispatched theore the same day. Registered mail closes
at 6:00 p. m. previous day.

Posteffice, New-York, N. Y., November 14, 1882.